

BAIFOUR PREDICTS 'SUCCESS OF PARLEY' 'We Must Not Either Ask or Expect Impossible,' Says Statesman.

OBJECT WITHIN REACH World's Desire Will Not Fail of Accomplishment by Cooperation.

HE CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Also Visits Cabinet Members
and Receives Newspaper
Correspondents.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

That the world's hope for the success of the conference on limitation of armaments will be fulfilled by the delegates and that this work will be done promptly was the confident prediction made here to-day by the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who heads Great Britain's delegation in the absence of David Lloyd George.

In a formal statement issued this afternoon, Mr. Balfour praised highly the calling of the conference by President Harding and during his conversations, private and public, he gave every indication of confident optimism. He referred in terms bordering on the affectionate to the memories of his former visit to Washington, when he came four years ago as head of the British mission to welcome America's entry into the world war.

America's Gigantic Effort.

"It is more than four years since I left this well remembered scene and paid farewell to many friends at Washington," said Mr. Balfour. "It was a most critical stage in the great war, and notwithstanding that there was nothing more to be feared from the enemy's battleships, the submarine campaign, though its intensity had somewhat diminished, was still most formidable. In the West and in the East the victory by land hung in the balance."

"America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, animated by a single spirit, was concentrating her vast resources and preparing to throw her whole strength into the world struggle. We all know the result. It came more completely and more quickly than most of us had dared to hope, and exactly three years ago the greatest of victories concluded the greatest of wars."

"I little thought when I took leave of this platform of those from whom I had received such endless kindnesses that I should again be called upon to revisit it as the representative of Great Britain, still less did I think that three years after the armistice was signed our whole thought would be directed toward completing the work of peace. But so it is. Nothing could less resemble the work that had to be done in 1917 than the work in which we are all engaged now. Yet they are not only intimately connected, but they form part of the same great international endeavor, and he would be a rash prophet who would say that the victory of peace was easier of attainment than the victory of war. But surely we may approach these new labors in a spirit of confidence and high hope."

"We must not indeed either ask for or expect the impossible, although what is within our reach is worth our utmost efforts; and I cannot doubt that under the wise guidance of your President we shall be fortunate enough to attain it. Most happy was the inspiration which moved him to summon this conference. I am convinced that all those who are going to meet here in common and the governments whom they represent, are resolved to the best of their ability to cooperate with him in making it a success. This is the world's desire; it will not fail of accomplishment."

Duration of Conference.

In the course of an interview with newspaper correspondents later in the afternoon Mr. Balfour voiced the views of the other members of the British delegation, who have been in Washington several days, regarding the duration of the conference, when he said he did not contemplate "an endless vista of discussion" for the general view of the English is that the conference will last about three months.

Mr. Balfour spoke in glowing terms of his trip across the Atlantic and expressed particular pleasure at the courtesies shown him at Jersey City last night, where his train was held several hours in order that he might arrive in Washington ahead of his schedule. During his layoff at Jersey City Mr. Balfour views the harbor and the tube system, of which he said: "The description was most interesting and intricate, and the operation astoundingly simple."

Mr. Balfour was received when he stepped off his train at 2:30 o'clock this morning by a distinguished group of American and British officials. In the American group were Secretary of State Hughes and Third Assistant Secretary Robert Woods Bliss, Gen. Pershing, Brig.-Gen. Brewster and Admiral Moffett, ranking officers of the army and navy. In the British group were Ambassador Geddes, Lord Lee of Fareham, one of the delegates, and the Embassy staff.

The train bearing Sir John Salmond, K. C., the New Zealand delegate, and Senator G. F. Pierce, the Australian delegate, who came by way of Vancouver, arrived a few minutes before Mr. Balfour's train. The two parties promptly merged and were greeted by Secretary Hughes.

As the party emerged from the station to enter automobiles, military bands played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King," while every eye stood at attention. Surging crowds cheered the party as, with Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour at the head, it drove away from the station. Mr. Balfour was taken by Secretary Hughes to the apartment at 1792 Eighteenth street, across Connecticut avenue from the British Embassy, where Mr. Balfour will live during his stay in Washington.

Mr. Balfour's afternoon was given over to a chat with newspaper correspondents and formal visits to the American officials, beginning with a call at the White House, where he and the entire British delegation paid their respects to President Harding. From the White House Mr. Balfour went to pay calls on members of the Cabinet.

'LET JAPAN HAVE ALL CHINA' RATHER THAN FRESH WAR'

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton Says She Can Take Hongkong and Philippines and Likens Conference to a 'Smoking Concert in a Powder Magazine.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who commanded the British forces at Gallipoli and who spent a year with the Japanese army in active service, in addressing the Press Club this afternoon said: "You cannot frighten the Japanese or browbeat them or bully them. It is better to let the Japanese have the whole of China than to have another war. If the Japanese were to make a serious move now it would be five years before anybody could do anything serious to them."

"It was quite true that the Japanese

were sensible and knew that in economic resources outside of their army and navy they were less well equipped than some other nations. They bowed before the size of Russia, but they knew the length of the Trans-Siberian railway to an inch and its maximum of eighteen trains daily.

"So today they knew the breadth of the Pacific and knew that if battleships crossed to attack them the ships could not return because they would have no naval base. In case of trouble, Japan could take Hongkong and the Philippines, and it would be a very long time before they could be turned out. The press and the public ought to be sure of the big facts before the conference, which is something like a smoking concert in a powder magazine."

ROOT FIXES PARLEY LIMIT AT 3 MONTHS

That Is, He Engages Appointment for That Period as a Guess.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

"How long will the conference last?" That question is asked whenever discussion of the conference on limitation of armaments comes up in Washington, and that is every hour of the day and night.

Elihu Root, former United States Senator, former Secretary of War, former Secretary of State and now one of America's four delegates to the conference, was never a loquacious man.

To-day the New York Herald correspondent asked Mr. Root for an opinion on the duration of the conference.

"One cannot say," replied Mr. Root, "but I add with a smile, 'I have engaged my apartment for three months. I hope I shall not have to ask that the lease be extended.'"

Other guesses have run all the way from two months to six months. Cynical persons who anticipate bickerings hint that perhaps the delegates will reach a deadlock before Christmas and adjourn without accomplishing anything. The majority view among members of the various delegations is that everybody is here for business, imbued with the feeling that something must be done. Their opinion coincides fairly well with that of Mr. Root that the work of the conference will be cleaned up in approximately three months.

If this estimate is true, the peoples of the world will receive a gorgeous valentine on February 14, 1922.

LOUCHEUR NOT CALLED BUT LIKELY TO COME

Briand Expected to Summon Him Later.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 10.

Although Premier Briand has not yet called Loecheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, to join him in Washington, according to a formal denial issued at the Quai d'Orsay, it is nevertheless certain that he will cross the Atlantic minute Briand is able to obtain consideration of France's reparations and financial problems as a part of the official agenda of the conference.

Loecheur himself is known to be anxious to go to the United States, and would have accompanied the delegation had not the fact that he is the strongest member of the Government outside of Premier Briand, and his presence is needed here to avoid complications during the budget debate. As soon as this is out of the way and the Reparations Commission has reached some sort of a decision regarding the reparations payments, Loecheur is likely to be summoned to the United States.

Briand's friends here, considering the depreciation of the mark and the possibility of American finances becoming involved in the fluctuations, think Loecheur likely to aid Premier Briand in his arguments with the United States to get the whole financial problem brought up for settlement.

WILL INFORM PUBLIC ON PARLEY'S PROGRESS

Committee of 21 to Interpret People's Stand Also.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (Associated Press).—The advisory committee of twenty-one prepared to-day to assume its designated role of interpreter between American public opinion and the American big four at the armaments conference.

Through six sub-committees, each charged with a sub-division of the subject matter of the conference, the advisory body expects not only to keep the four principal delegates fully informed about the public reactions developing from the negotiations but also to help the American people grasp the full significance of the highly complicated and technical steps that diplomacy makes necessary.

The first of these two functions will result in a day to day study of editorial opinion throughout the country and of sentiment generally as it finds expression by the accredited spokesmen of labor, agriculture, industry and all other specialized interests whose representatives sit as members of the committee.

In the work of interpreting the negotiations to the people, on the other hand, the committee will avail itself of the use of public statements, reports and direct communication with those who have questions to ask.

WASHINGTON IS UNDER HEAVY POLICE GUARD

Care Taken to Protect Lives of Visiting Dignitaries.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

Washington will be under heavy police guard to-morrow. All Government Secret Service branches have brought their personnel to maximum strength. Extraordinary steps have been taken to safeguard the lives of the dignitaries of the many world powers.

Several days have been devoted to concentrating the best operatives in the United States at Washington. Even before trains have reached Washington special agents of the Government have taken measures to satisfy themselves that notorious criminals or others of criminal tendencies have not headed this way.

CHINESE WILL PRESS THREE CHIEF CLAIMS

Jabin Hsu Mentions Seventeen Grievances Really Requiring Disposal.

SHANTUNG PARAMOUNT

21 Demands Grouped as One Issue; Anglo-Japan Treaty Another.

SENTIMENT SPLITS CHINA

Optimists, Pessimists and Middle of the Roadsters Vary in Arms Parley Views.

By JABIN HSU,
Correspondent China Press, Shanghai.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

Success of the armaments conference depends largely upon how it disposes of China's case, for upon China's case is posed the whole problem of the Far East.

What is the crux of the Far Eastern question in China?

Our country furnishes the world the most inflammable material for a future outbreak. Her inexhaustible natural resources, her industrious millions and vast area of productive land are planks which make China the stage of world events in the future. She forms the focus point toward which all other Pacific questions (peace—mark the word) seem to gravitate. The attitude held by the Chinese toward the conference is by no means unharmonious.

The optimistic section of the country has hailed this coming event as an unprecedented opportunity for a just solution of the outstanding claims which the people legitimately make for the restoration of rights which, as an independent nation, she is entitled to possess. Certain members of the section also believe that the conference will present the aspects of an international right of Japan on certain charges to be preferred by China. They think that the present assembly will place her on the defensive side and reveal her false position in China, so that she will be compelled to make concessions to soothe the grievances of the Chinese.

Pessimists Recall Paris.

On the other hand, the pessimists are becoming convinced that the conference can effect little or no change in the paramount issues which China will raise, such as the Shantung controversy and the Twenty-one Demands. They think they are headed for another Paris, where China will be merely a committee on the liquidation of the entangling alliances, secret pacts and other forms of diplomatic manipulation, and that Japan will be an interested party as a privileged member of the committee, while China remains more or less in the background to receive or reject, as she did at Versailles, the decision of the committee.

This school of thinkers also contends that there will be no change in the lineup from that which graced the peace table at Paris, where China met her complete defeat and almost utter ruin when England, France and Italy openly supported Japan, and the United States, though sentimentally in sympathy with China, was unable to right the wrong.

Both these views, extreme as they appear, are grown from experience. When a conference of such great significance is going to be held without any preliminary discussion among the participants and without a prepared agenda, it is only natural that there should be a great deal of speculation.

The politically conscious public in China, which consists chiefly of the educational institutions, commercial organizations and the uncontrolled press, however, strikes a happy medium and holds a more reasonable as well as hopeful view of the coming session.

Ardent desirers that China should win her political and economic freedom ultimately, the unprejudiced Chinese to-day assumes a position which should appear fair to all the other participating Powers, as well as becoming her own part as a weak but dignified sufferer. This may be summed up in the following words:

"China enters the conference in a spirit of fairness. She is ready to give and take and asks no unjust or untimely claims. She fought in the world war on the side of the Allies, so it is unreasonable that she should be treated like the conquered. In a word, let the conference restore to her the rights lost through the war."

Long List of Grievances.

China has a long list of claims to raise at the conference, if she prefers to air her grievances at the same time and bargain with the Powers for what they are worth. The list may well include:

1. Shantung controversy; 2. twenty-one demands; 3. Anglo-Japanese alliance; 4. rights of extra-territoriality; 5. sphere of influence; 6. Tibetan issue; 7. Lansing-Ishii agreement; 8. supervision of her railways; 9. open door policy; 10. consortium; 11. foreign post offices in China; 12. territorial concessions in China; 13. enforcement of opium convention; 14. foreign control of customs revenue; 15. salt gabelle; 16. foreign control of wireless telegraphy; 17. military control of Corea; 18. so complex questions, vital as they are to the sovereignty of China, would tend to be the paramount issues and might complicate the situation to the disadvantage of the world in general. Hence the thinking Chinese are prepared to waive for the moment the comparatively less important issues and concentrate their attention on a few of the most important, for instance, Shantung, the twenty-one demands and the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

As I propose to deal with them separately in subsequent articles I shall not dwell upon them at this juncture.

Thinking Chinese believe that however important may be the other issues raised in the conference, the Shantung controversy, the twenty-one demands and the Anglo-Japanese alliance must not be allowed to escape unnoticed.

ANOTHER DEGREE FOR FOCH.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Boston College will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Marshal Foch during his visit here next Monday. Arrangements had been made for him to be guest of the faculty and students Monday afternoon.

Victoria Cross for Tomb of Unknown U.S. Soldier

ON October 17 King George sent a telegram to President Harding, which said in part: "On Armistice Day the representatives of the British Empire in Washington will join with you in a ceremony held to honor the splendid record of your own troops. I greatly wish on that occasion to confer on your Unknown Warrior our highest decoration for valor, the Victoria Cross. It has never yet been bestowed upon a subject of another State, but I trust that you and the American people will accept the gift in order that the British Empire may thus most fittingly pay its tribute to a tomb which symbolizes every deed of conspicuous valor performed by men of your great fighting forces, whether by sea or land upon the western front."

FRENCH ANTICIPATE ARMAMENT LEAGUE

Two International Bodies for Peace Not Incompatible, They Think.

By RALPH COURTNEY,
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

So many and great are the difficulties ahead of the Washington armaments conference that at least one of the French delegates expects it to develop quite naturally into an international association of nations.

That is not the official opinion of the French delegation, but merely a private expectation expressed in French circles in close touch with the delegation. No thought is entertained, however, that there is not plenty of room for two international bodies, each dealing with the problems that naturally fall to its particular lot. Neither the French nor the British look to Washington to solve all the world's problems, and the need for a continuance of the meetings in some head of the French diplomacy within international associations which will be born in the city of Washington and the Geneva league. There is every possibility that a special department of the French Foreign Office will be created exclusively to handle French policy within the various international associations that may grow up.

The French are beginning to realize that league politics are in a different category to ordinary diplomacy and require special attitudes. M. Viviani stands out at present as the probable head of the French diplomacy within international associations, although his new status will in no way prevent him from again becoming president of the League of Nations.

M. Briand, it is understood, desires to the limit of time at his disposal in America, to confer with practically every prominent political personage here in one way or another. He wishes to meet Democrats as well as Republicans and his programme will be arranged accordingly. That the French will be in some instances to be put through a certain amount of quizzing such as M. Viviani met with on his previous visit to the United States.

For what it is worth it is possible to give a prophecy which is circulating in conference circles of the substance of the American attitude as it will be shown in the arms discussion. It is said to favor leaving Japan what she now possesses in Manchuria, with the exception of Sakhalin and to give her certain interests in Mongolia. The American plan, however, will insist on the "open door" in China and asks that zones of influence should be done away with by improving the consortium created in 1920.

On the question of disarmament America will state her intention in entire good faith of renouncing the fortification of islands to which Japan might take objection, and will propose that naval armaments be reduced in keeping with the size of the coast lines of the various countries. This would leave England with the largest fleet subject to the provision that America be permitted to finish the naval programme already laid down. In the circles where this American plan is being discussed it is thought that England and Japan will refuse to agree to the last named American stipulation or will make some counter proposition.

Regarding land forces it is thought probable that America will ask France for some reduction of her army, without, however, offering in exchange any kind of guaranty such as was previously talked of in Paris.

WILSONS NOT AT HOME WHEN BRIAND CALLS

Press.—Premier Briand of France called on former President Wilson to-day, but was informed that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were out. M. Briand left his card.

M. Briand, M. Sarraut, M. Berthelot and Dr. Chatin of the French delegation drove to Mount Vernon later, where M. Briand laid a palm and flowers at the tomb of Washington.

THE BONE EATERS

According to Cobez de Baca, a Spanish explorer of the Texas Coast in the sixteenth century.

The natives of that region carefully saved the bones of fishes and other small animals

And ate them after reducing them to powder in stone mortars.

Thus they secured the necessary lime ration, so much more attractively offered at CHILDS.

Milk, eggs and beans, as served at CHILDS, are rich in food lime.

Childs

SENATE FIGHTS PLAN TO HALT NAVY WORK

Poindexter, Administration Spokesman, Sees Danger in Suggestion.

WOULD PROVE COSTLY

With Britain and Japan Busy on Warships, We Would Be Idle.

POMERENE IDEA ASSAILED

Washington Senator Says Not to Stop Building in Advance of Agreements.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

Strong opposition will confront the movement in the Senate to suspend construction on America's naval building programme while the international conference for the limitation of armaments is in progress.

There are also unmistakable evidences that the Administration looks with disfavor upon the proposal of Senator Pomerene of Ohio to bring the issue of a showdown at this time. Republican leaders may move promptly to lay on the table any motion to bring up the Pomerene resolution next week.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, Administration spokesman in the Senate on naval affairs, who led the successful fight last summer to continue the programme to give the United States the greatest navy in the world by 1924, declared to-day his opposition to the Pomerene resolution. His statement was believed to voice the sentiment of most members of the Naval Affairs Committee. He said:

"It would seem to me to be unwise to stop construction in advance of agreements. One doesn't ordinarily give up all his cards before sitting in a session of this kind."

"It would be impossible to suspend construction without disorganization of the forces engaged in the work and without deterioration of property. We would have to pay large claims to contractors growing out of the stoppage of construction. Moreover, we never could resume on the same basis as we stopped. While England and Japan were preparing feverishly we would be doing nothing. The present building programme was authorized in 1916 as a war preparedness measure. It would not be carried out now if we were to stop construction for a time."

"As I recall it, we are building six battle cruisers, ten battleships and ten scout cruisers. We have no up to date scout cruisers and no battle cruisers at all, while England and Japan are well supplied. We have already slowed down all construction. Construction of battleships is only about 25 per cent. of what it would be ordinarily, of battle cruisers about 50 per cent. and of scout cruisers 60 per cent."

On the question of disarmament America will state her intention in entire good faith of renouncing the fortification of islands to which Japan might take objection, and will propose that naval armaments be reduced in keeping with the size of the coast lines of the various countries. This would leave England with the largest fleet subject to the provision that America be permitted to finish the naval programme already laid down. In the circles where this American plan is being discussed it is thought that England and Japan will refuse to agree to the last named American stipulation or will make some counter proposition.

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Childs

PRESBYTERIANS PAY \$538,365 AS PLEDGED

Liquidate Balance of Their Interchurch Debt.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 10.—The Presbyterian Church North has liquidated the balance of its indebtedness in connection with its pledge of \$1,000,000 to the Interchurch World movement by paying to the Bankers Trust Company of New York \$538,365. It was announced this afternoon at the budget meeting of the executive commission of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which opened at the Chalfont Haddon Hall.

The commission discussed informally the approach of the dissolution of the New Era movement, whose five year term of service will expire with the General Assembly meeting of 1923. Whether it will be necessary to establish a new body to carry on the work is the problem the commission foresees, and it will appoint a committee to draft a report on the subject.

The commission decided to recommend to the general Assembly meeting at Des Moines next May that all the Presbyterian orphanages in the northern United States be taken over by the church's administrative body.

Extracts

There is enough concentrated extract in each of these little bottles to make a full quart of delicious non-alcoholic liqueur.

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Telephone Spring 3-11



THE Marble Arch at the northeastern gate to Hyde Park stands where Oxford Street, Baywater Street and Edgware Road meet. It was originally in front of Buckingham Palace but was removed in 1850 to its present position.

SOME clothing is all for show, display, dash and splash. Some is quiet, reserved, retiring. One is discordant, disturbing—the other distinctive, dignified. Just how to make correct apparel for men is a problem which James McCreery & Co. have successfully solved by adopting designs and patterns like those used across the sea. Gratifying are the results found in their English type Clothes.

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Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N.Y.
Established 1879

The President of the United States has requested that the people pause in their usual pursuits

**The Store Will Be Closed
Today November 11th
Armistice Day**

"as a mark of respect to the memory of those who gave their lives in the late war, as typified by the Unknown and Unidentified American Soldier, who is to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery on that day."